

Also, a bill (H. R. 19542) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander M. Robertson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19543) granting a pension to George W. Oblisk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19544) granting a pension to Frank L. Mao; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of National Electrical Contractors' Association of the United States, relative to change in postal rates; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DILLON: Memorial of the Synod of South Dakota of the Presbyterian Church, favoring abolishing practice of polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOVAN: Petition of citizens of Stamford, Conn., favoring Hamill civil-service retirement bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. GOOD: Petition of citizens of the fifth congressional district of Iowa, favoring passage of H. R. 5308, relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of Sidney F. Hoar Camp, No. 4, Department of Rhode Island, U. S. W. V., relative to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Queens City, Mo., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Luther M. Blackman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions from citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., in favor of Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolutions adopted by several Sunday schools of Chattanooga, Tenn., in support of Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition from citizens of Winchester, Tenn., in favor of Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petitions of sundry citizens and churches of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Oklahoma State Baptist Convention, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the Eastern Oklahoma Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, against United States officials attending Pan American mass, as a violation of principle of separation of church and state; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Sidney F. Hoar Camp, No. 4, Department of Rhode Island, United Spanish War Veterans, relative to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of E. A. Potter Co., Providence, R. I., favoring protective tariff; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, favoring changing day of election to first Monday in November; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SELLS: Petitions of sundry citizens and church organizations of the State of Tennessee, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIMS: Petitions of sundry citizens of Malesus and Camden, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of members of Howard and Isabella Courts, Order of Foresters, Holyoke, Mass., against the treatment of priests and nuns in Mexico and asking that the situation be investigated; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VOLLMER: Petition of business men of Victor, La-dora, North English, Parnell, Williamsburg, Oxford, Marengo, all in the State of Iowa, in support of H. R. 5308, that legislation may be enacted which will compel concerns selling goods by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALLIN: Memorial of the Schenectady (N. Y.) Board of Trade, favoring passage of H. R. 5139, relative to retirement of civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of the city council of Bellefontaine, Ohio, favoring legislation providing for the pensioning of superannuated civil-service employees and urging the passage of

House bill 5139, by Mr. Hamill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of L. B. Folk and other citizens of Rawson, Ohio, in favor of House bill 5308, to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Harry Spilka and other citizens of Alger, Ohio, in favor of the passage of House bill 5308, to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the God of our fathers, every mention of Thy name brings to us a renewed sense of our obligation to all mankind. In Thee we find the common origin of our race. The measure of Thy gifts to us is the measure of our responsibilities to all men. We believe that Thou hast provided the needs of all Thy creatures, and if anyone suffers some one has come short of the divine obligation and the administration of a divine stewardship. Grant us to be clean before God and men in the discharge of every duty by the inspiration that Thy name gives to us, that we may go forth doing all that it is possible for us to do to bring peace and happiness and prosperity to men. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

WILLIAM HUGHES, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (S. DOC. NO. 620)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of September 28, 1914, a statement showing the amount of money that would be saved the Government by withholding for one year from the salaries of officers and employees of the Government a certain per cent of their salaries, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures of the appropriation for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (H. DOC. NO. 1230).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1914-15, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS (H. DOC. NO. 1210).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Interior Department and charged to the appropriation "Repairs of buildings" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL (H. DOC. NO. 1233).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the appropriations for the maintenance of the Freedmen's Hospital, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the receipts and expenditures of the Government Hospital for the Insane during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying paper, was re-

ferred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (H. DOC. NO. 1223).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the number of typewriting machines which were purchased by the Interior Department during the three months ended September 30, 1914, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PAY PATIENTS AT FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients received at the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES (H. DOC. NO. 1252).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to hostilities of any Indian tribes having treaty stipulations with the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HOSPITALS FOR INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1254).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the expenditures for the erection of hospitals by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ST. CROIX CHIPPEWA INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1253).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a preliminary report of the condition and tribal rights of the so-called St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1218).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of the expenditures made for purposes of encouraging industry among Indians at various Indian reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 1234).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 1231).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SIOUX INDIAN FUND (H. DOC. NO. 1232).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN MONEYS (H. DOC. NO. 1222).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures of money carried on books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIAN ALLOTTEES (H. DOC. NO. 1235).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all moneys collected and deposited during

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1914," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TONGUE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 1244).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians on the Tongue River Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS (H. DOC. NO. 1285).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures made for the appropriation for the fiscal year 1914 for the support of Indian schools, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for Indian schools and agency buildings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CARE OF TIMBER.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for industrial work and care of timber for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL PAY OF EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 1260).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail the travel from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 1229).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the first annual report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended December 5, 1914, the amounts thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which the judgments were rendered, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmit-

ting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Mary E. Egan, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Egan, surviving partner of the firm of Donnelly & Co., v. United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Baptist Church of Tateville, Ky., v. United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, Miss., v. United States;

In the cause of the Session of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwood, Prince William County, Va., v. United States;

In the cause of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Gallipolis, Ohio, v. United States;

In the cause of the Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church, of Mount Sterling, Ky., v. United States; and

In the cause of Calhoun Fluker, W. S. Fluker, Mary F. Bradford, Isabelle K. Fluker, Lulu F. Uhlhorn, Lulu L. Bentley, Julia C. Logan, Martha E. Logan, Bessie B. Leake, Mabel B. Leake, David Fluker Leake, B. K. Fluker, and Jessie Fluker Evans v. United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lusk, Wyo., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of Du Quoin Council, No. 1298, Knights of Columbus, of Belleville, Ill., praying for the condemnation of the cruel deeds committed in Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Delphos, Kans., remonstrating against an increase in freight rates on live stock, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Quinter, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Ozawie, Kans., remonstrating against the exclusion of anti-Catholic publications from the United States mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McLEAN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Stamford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Thompsonville, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a national security commission, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Chelmsford, Merrimac, West Bridgewater, Quincy, Springfield, Salem, Lowell, Rosalindale, Shelburne Falls, Gilbertville, Malden, Lyon Gardner, Fall River, North Sunderland, Amherst, Hatfield, Leominster, Clinton, Pittsfield, Greenfield, Amesbury, Hingham, Revere, Milton, Worcester, Andover, Needham, Middleboro, Arlington, and Boston, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of John Sumner Council, No. 28, Order United American Mechanics, of Newburyport; of Golden Star Council, No. 22, Order United American Mechanics, of Beverly; and of High Rock Council, No. 6, Order United American Mechanics, of Lynn, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURTON (for Mr. WEEKS) presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 6667) granting a pension to Eugene Westcott, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. WEEKS) presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 2436) granting an increase of pension to Fritz Hedland, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I present resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens held in the Bushwick High School, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1205 HANCOCK STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
December 4, 1914.

Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN,
United States Senator, 318 West 108th Street, New York City.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in submitting the inclosed resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting held by the citizens of

the Bushwick-Ridgewood section on November 29, 1914, at the Bushwick High School.

Yours, very truly,

HENRY WERNER, Secretary.

Whereas the Post Office Department has in its employ a great many aged and infirm employees; and

Whereas there was pending before the late session of Congress a bill (H. R. 5139) known as the Hamill bill, the purpose of which is to make adequate provision for the retirement of superannuated and disabled Federal civil-service employees; and

Whereas the provisions of said bill are such that the efficiency of the public service would be materially increased by the constant addition of young men to replace those retired, and, entering at the minimum grades of salary, would effect a saving to the Government sufficient to initiate this plan of retirement; and

Whereas nearly all the largest corporations and railroads in the United States, as well as every large city, have inaugurated retirement systems for those who have spent the best years of their lives in service; and

Whereas the United States is the only nation in the world whose Government has not made any kind of provision for its aged employees: Therefore be it

Resolved by the citizens assembled at Bushwick High School of the Borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York, That we heartily approve a retirement system for taking care of superannuated Government employees, and hereby indorse the provisions of the said Hamill bill (H. R. 5139), and respectfully request United States Senators Hon. ELIHU ROOT and Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN, and Congressmen Hon. FRANK E. WILSON, Hon. HARRY H. DALE, Hon. JAMES P. MAHER, Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER, Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Hon. DANIEL J. GRIFFIN, Hon. JAMES H. O'BRIEN, and Hon. HERMAN A. METZ, representing the districts of Brooklyn, N. Y., to use their best efforts to resubmit said Hamill bill and effect its speedy enactment into law; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Senators from the State of New York and to our Congressmen representing the districts of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 29, 1914.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 494), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the account submitted by the Secretary of the Senate on December 7, 1914, of all property and stationery in his possession on December 7, 1914, be printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. No. 628).

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 495), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as submitted by the Secretary of the Senate on December 7, 1914, be printed as a Senate document (S. Doc. No. 627).

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. SHAFROTH, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 489, submitted yesterday by Mr. HITCHCOCK, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to subpoena witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER (H. DOC. NO. 1257).

Mr. BANKHEAD. As chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads I desire to submit a preliminary report of the Joint Committee on Postage upon Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail. I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

The report is as follows:

RAILWAY MAIL PAY (ELECTRIC AND CABLE CAR COMPANIES) AND POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

[Preliminary report of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail, Nov. 30, 1914, 63d Cong., 3d sess.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail on August 31, 1914, submitted a report to Congress on the subject of railway mail pay (H. Doc. 1153, 63d Cong., 2d sess.). The subject matter of that report related to the transportation of mail over steam railroads. Early in our investigation hearings were granted representatives of electric lines, but as we progressed in our study we found that conditions applicable to transportation over steam roads and over electric and cable car routes were so entirely different as to necessitate independent investigations and reports.

Since our report of August 31, 1914, we have devoted our attention to the matter of transportation over electric and cable car routes, have collected a vast amount of data, and worked out a tentative plan. We find that the time has been insufficient to verify the data collected and to satisfy ourselves of the desirability of the tentative plan evolved. We therefore do not feel justified at this time in recommending to Congress the tentative plan we have evolved until we can be better assured of our premises.

For reasons indicated in our report of August 31, 1914, our investigation into the subject of compensation to steam railroads for the transportation of mail engaged our attention for a much longer period than we anticipated. We were united in the opinion that the matter of compensation for mail transportation over both steam and electric and cable car routes shall be disposed of before taking up the subject of postage on second-class mail matter. This, on account of the extreme technicality of the subject of railway mail pay and the necessarily prolonged time taken for its consideration, has not received consideration for the reason just indicated.

Should Congress desire the electric and cable mail pay study completed and a study made of postage on second-class mail matter, it will be necessary to extend the life of our joint committee. In such event we respectfully recommend that the time for submission of our final report be extended from December 1, 1914, to on or before April 1, 1916.

As pointed out in our report of August 31, 1914, we had as of July 31, 1914, out of an appropriation of \$25,000, a balance on hand of \$18,439.50 "to defray such additional expense as may be incurred in working out a plan of mail pay to electric roads and in conducting the study of postage on second-class mail matter." Since then we have expended \$928.41, leaving a balance as of November 30, 1914, of \$17,511.09, as will appear from the itemized statement hereto attached.

The expenditures above mentioned do not cover printing, which, under general laws, is paid for out of the general printing appropriation bills. Financial statement of the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation for the Transportation of Mail.

APPROPRIATION.

By act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912..... \$25,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 31, 1914, expenditure reported as of July 31, 1914.....	\$6,560.50
(Report on railway-mail pay, H. Doc. 1155, 63d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 123-124.)	
Salary stenographer (Janie M. George), Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1914.....	\$24.00
Salary secretary (Robert H. Turner), Aug. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1914, 4 months.....	800.00
Salary stenographer (M. R. Gold), Aug. 1, 1914, to Aug. 31, 1914, 1 month.....	100.00
Office supplies, Aug. 31, 1914, to Oct. 17, 1914.....	4.41
	928.41
	7,488.91

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1914..... 17,511.09

List of vouchers in order of issuance.

Expenditures reported as of July 31, 1914.....	\$6,560.50
(For itemized statement of these expenditures, see committee's report on railway-mail pay, dated Aug. 31, 1914, H. Doc. 1155, 63d Cong., 2d sess., pp. 123-124.)	
Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1914, stenographic services.....	\$24.00
Aug. 1-31, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner.....	200.00
Aug. 1-31, 1914, stenographic service, M. R. Gold.....	100.00
Sept. 1-30, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner.....	200.00
Oct. 1-31, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner.....	200.00
Nov. 1-30, 1914, stationery, Charles N. Richards.....	4.41
(Aug. 31 to Oct. 17, 1914.)	
Nov. 1-30, 1914, services as secretary, Robert H. Turner.....	200.00
	928.41
	7,488.91

Nov. 30, 1914..... 7,488.91
Respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR., Chairman,
HARRY A. RICHARDSON,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
JAMES T. LLOYD,
WILLIAM E. TUTTLE, JR.,
JOHN W. WEEKS.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 6776) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 6777) for the relief of Frank Ferrin (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6778) for the relief of Maxwell Carpenter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 6779) making appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the infectious nature and the continued spread of the destructive disease of citrus trees, known as citrus canker; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 6780) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer a portion of the lighthouse reservation, Tawas, Mich., to the Secretary of the Treasury;

A bill (S. 6781) to provide for the appointment of 11 supervising inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, in lieu of 10; and

A bill (S. 6782) to provide for the appointment of certain assistant inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, at ports

where they are actually performing duty, but to which they are at present detailed; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 6783) granting a pension to Esther L. Johns (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6784) granting a pension to Pauline Lane (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6785) granting an increase of pension to Wyatt C. Crawford (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6786) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Adams (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 6787) providing that the death of the soldier in the service shall be deemed, for pensionable purposes, an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 6788) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Smith; and

A bill (S. 6789) granting an increase of pension to John C. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 6790) granting a pension to John G. Schrock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON (for Mr. WEEKS):

A bill (S. 6791) granting an increase of pension to George Parker McCarty and Mildred Gertrude McCarty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 6792) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Sayles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 6793) granting an increase of pension to Maggie S. Northway;

A bill (S. 6794) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Metzger;

A bill (S. 6795) granting an increase of pension to William H. D. Lancaster;

A bill (S. 6796) granting an increase of pension to Jay D. Morse;

A bill (S. 6797) granting a pension to Gertrude Edmonds; and

A bill (S. 6798) granting an increase of pension to John Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 6799) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hayes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6800) granting an increase of pension to William F. Stotts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 6801) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6802) granting a pension to Louise R. Baglin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 6803) granting a pension to Isabel Main;

A bill (S. 6804) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Wilcox;

A bill (S. 6805) granting an increase of pension to John F. Davis;

A bill (S. 6806) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cartwright;

A bill (S. 6807) granting a pension to Edward M. Booe;

A bill (S. 6808) granting an increase of pension to George Turnbaugh;

A bill (S. 6809) granting an increase of pension to Walter F. Davidson;

A bill (S. 6810) granting an increase of pension to William D. Bonar;

A bill (S. 6811) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shaffer;

A bill (S. 6812) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Franklin, Jr.;

A bill (S. 6813) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Forbes;

A bill (S. 6814) granting an increase of pension to James W. Toler;

A bill (S. 6815) granting an increase of pension to Warren J. Hazell;

A bill (S. 6816) granting an increase of pension to George Wort;

A bill (S. 6817) granting an increase of pension to George W. Markland;

A bill (S. 6818) granting an increase of pension to William A. Rusie;

A bill (S. 6819) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Gillespie;

A bill (S. 6820) granting a pension to Herman W. Neistadt;

A bill (S. 6821) granting a pension to Matthew H. Jackson;

A bill (S. 6822) granting a pension to John H. Elder; and

A bill (S. 6823) granting a pension to Denver D. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 6824) granting a pension to Edward F. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 6825) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Baker (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6826) granting an increase of pension to John Ryan (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 205) to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Co. steamer *Cordova*, and to the officers and crew for the prompt and heroic services rendered by them in rescuing 58 survivors of the United States revenue-cutter *Tahoma*; to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 206) relating to the period of pensionable service under the act of May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 207) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the settlement of the account of Special Agents Moore and Woodson and Whitfield, under the treaty of 1854 with the Delaware Indians, etc.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CONDITION OF IMPORTED CORN.

Mr. SHERMAN. I introduce a joint resolution which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the joint resolution? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read it.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 204) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain whether imported corn is infested with weevil or other noxious or destructive insect, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, directed to investigate the imports of corn into the United States to ascertain whether it or any part of the same is infested with weevil or other noxious or destructive insect, and if found to be so to investigate the source or sources of such imports and the origin, nature, and variety of the weevil or insect, and whether there is danger of communicating the same through such imports to corn grown in the United States so as to endanger its value, and if it be found to do so to take all necessary means to prevent such injury to domestic corn, and to cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury to that end.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ALLEGED USE OF MEXICAN FUNDS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the following resolution, coming over from a preceding day.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 487, submitted yesterday by Mr. ROBINSON, proposing to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the report contained in the press that \$75,000 is alleged to have been paid by the Carranza régime or its representatives to two United States Senators to cause or induce the withdrawal of United States troops from Vera Cruz.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course—

Mr. ROBINSON. I will state to the Senator from Utah that if consent is given, it is my intention to move to amend the resolution by giving instructions to the lobby investigating committee instead of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the chairman of the latter committee having expressed a desire that the resolution go to some other committee, on account of the extensive matters for hearing before his committee.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask whether the resolution involves any expenditure at all?

Mr. ROBINSON. It does not, I will say, if the request is addressed to me.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from Arkansas that he need not ask consent for the consideration of the resolution. The resolution is before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is regularly before the Senate now.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to make that suggestion. What I desire to know, however, is whether the resolution involves any expenditure?

The VICE PRESIDENT. On its face it does not.

Mr. SMOOT. I stated that I had hoped that this morning the Senator from Arkansas would withdraw the resolution. I do not believe that mere newspaper reports referring to some unnamed person or Member of this body ought to be dignified by the notice of the Senate. I recognize the fact that it has been done in the past; but I think it is a practice that ought to cease, and I know of no better occasion than this to inaugurate a change. I can not see what good will come from the proposed investigation. If any good whatever could come from it, I would not object to the passage of the resolution; but it does seem to me, Mr. President, that it is uncalled for and unnecessary to so dignify a newspaper report with no basis of fact given in the report itself. As I have said, I had hoped that this morning the Senator would withdraw the resolution, and if he did not withdraw it, that the Senate would not even allow it to be referred to a committee, but would lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator from Utah to make a motion to that effect? If so, before he makes that motion I should like to submit a brief statement.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas will pardon the Chair. The time has now nearly arrived when, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Senate of the United States is to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing such recommendations as the President of the United States may be pleased to offer to the Congress. It seems impossible to act upon the resolution now, and its consideration, therefore, will be deferred until the return of the Senate. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the instructions of the Senate.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate, headed by the Sergeant at Arms and preceded by the Vice President and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

The address of the President of the United States this day delivered to both Houses of Congress is as follows:

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 1184).

Gentlemen of the Congress, the session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the rôle of historians toward it.

Our program of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole, and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudging, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believes that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and with a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all man-

kind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce, of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still, can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported, and eagerly looks to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older Continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready as never before to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter—a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine; and now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich States of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the Eastern States, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a Congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those terms. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the Nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great Congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate—I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people

of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I can not believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must needs precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor States of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither House. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The Government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the Government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the Government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the Congress will be of this opinion, and that both Houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which the convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German Government and in August by the Parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only

a single item of appropriation. But many lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We can not use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite, and steadfast?

One of these is economy in Government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their Government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow, piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few Governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the Government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the Government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of the Government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great Government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The Nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It can not be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we never shall be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever

it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world; and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is any reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost. And yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing else. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes can not touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for

trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for 10 years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for States, and for mankind.

Mr. FLETCHER. I move that 5,000 additional copies of the address of the President this day delivered to the two Houses of Congress be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SWANSON in the chair). If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ALLEGED USE OF MEXICAN FUNDS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senate resolution No. 487 is before the Senate, and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] has the floor.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, when the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing the President's address Senate resolution 487 was under consideration. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] had suggested that the resolution be withdrawn; that the circumstances were not such as would warrant the Senate in authorizing or directing an investigation. The Senator from Utah also deplored the practice which he said, as I understood him, has heretofore prevailed in this body of taking notice of alleged scandalous or libelous statements reflecting upon the integrity of the Senate or of its Members.

I am always disposed to give careful attention to any suggestion the Senator from Utah makes, but I find myself unable, after consideration of his suggestion, to comply with it. I do not believe that if the Senator from Utah has read the statement upon which the resolution is based he will persist in his suggestion.

It is difficult for one who has served a long time in the United States Senate to get the viewpoint of the public. We, who are accustomed to associating with one another, who know our own methods, and who have regard for the high character of our colleagues are slow, and rightfully slow, to give credence to any report or statement which reflects upon the integrity of this body or any of its Members. If the public estimation of

the United States Senate has been altered during recent years, if the United States Senate is not now held in that high esteem which formerly characterized public opinion concerning it. It may be due in part to the fact that the Senate has been slow to take notice of charges of this character.

Mr. President, the newspaper article, which is copied in full in the resolution, contains this statement:

It is impossible to ascertain from the documents containing the record of the payment the names of the Senators, but the fact remains that the books of the treasury contain an entry that this sum was paid over to two Members of the Senate about a week before November 23, when Gen. Funston led his forces out of Vera Cruz by order of the War Department.

I agree with the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], and with other Senators here, that it is impossible, impracticable, and improper for this body to take notice of every scandalous or libelous statement which may be published in the press or currently circulated reflecting upon the integrity of this body or its membership; but I suggest to the Senator from Utah and to other Senators that if any statement printed in the public press can justify the Senate in taking action to protect its own good name and in making an investigation of this character, then this statement does that.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator find in that published statement, or has he obtained from any other source, any definite information as to who is responsible for that publication?

Mr. ROBINSON. The publication purports to be a cablegram from the City of Mexico, which is published in the Washington Post. Of course I do not know what individual in the employment of the Washington Post is responsible for its publication; I have made no effort to ascertain that. I thought the investigating committee could do that.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator believe, or has he reason to know, that a cablegram of that kind was sent to the Washington Post?

Mr. ROBINSON. The Washington Post makes the statement that it was received; and it publishes it as such.

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, I do not so read it. I wish the Senator from Arkansas would read that.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator from New Hampshire will pardon me, as my attention is called to the matter by the Senator from Florida, the statement was repeated in the Washington Post this morning. Not only that, but the article, repeating the statement, declared that this resolution was to find out which two Senators had received the \$75,000. Now, I suggest to the Senator that if there can be a case which would appeal to him as calling upon him to protect the good name of this body as a whole, this is such a case.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has suggested that the Senate ought not to take notice of it, because the names of the two Senators are not mentioned. That is the very reason, the particular reason, why the Senate ought to take notice of it. If the names of the Senators had been mentioned, those two Senators, in justification of their own integrity, would have taken this action; they would have been compelled to do so by public opinion. Here is a declaration, published and sent broadcast throughout the United States, asserting that two Senators have received a bribe, and that the evidence of it is contained in the records of the Government of Mexico, and yet the Senator from Utah and the Senator from New Hampshire impliedly say that is not sufficiently specific to warrant the Senate in taking notice of the publication.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I do not want the Senator from Arkansas to put me in that attitude.

Mr. ROBINSON. I beg the Senator's pardon. I perhaps should not have said he "impliedly says," because the Senator from New Hampshire yesterday suggested that the resolution should go to a committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. My thought is, Mr. President, that in view of the conditions in Mexico and the various factions there, all of whom up to the present time are discredited, it would be a very natural thing for some of those men who wanted \$75,000, as a matter of loot, to take it and make an entry of the kind stated on the books.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator will pardon me, I was just about to make that suggestion myself; but the difficulty is that the public will not take that view of it if the Senate ignores this matter after this great newspaper has made the specific declaration. Our people here regard a statement in the "books of the treasury," as accurate and reliable; they do not under-

stand, as a whole, the system which seems to prevail in some foreign countries.

I think this investigation, if my opinion concerning the truthfulness of the charge is material, will disclose that if any money was taken from the treasury of Mexico, as is alleged in this document, it was not paid to any public officer of the United States, but that it was probably taken for some other purpose. The public, however, may be very indifferent as to my opinion concerning the matter; the public may be very indifferent as to the opinion of any individual Member of this body.

The point I make is that here is a specific charge, made by a responsible newspaper, to the effect that evidence exists that two United States Senators—

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator from Arkansas will allow me, the Washington Post does not make the charge. This is a mere cable dispatch.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well. The Washington Post, in publishing the cable dispatch as news, assumes responsibility for it. The Senator from New Hampshire knows that if the Washington Post had published the names of two Senators as having received this \$75,000, an action would lie for libel; such a publication would be libelous per se. The mere fact that the names of the two Senators are omitted perhaps relieves it from that difficulty.

The only protection that the Senate has against such statements as that, if they are unfounded, is to investigate them and vindicate its good name. You need not doubt, sir, that newspapers in many parts of the United States are to-day publishing the charge as true—publishing that the records of a foreign Government show that \$75,000 was paid to two United States Senators; you need not doubt that whatever may be your viewpoint concerning the matter, however secure we may feel here in the consciousness of our own integrity, this report, uncontradicted and unrepudiated, will cast a stigma upon this body for not resenting which we ourselves will be held responsible in the future.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas is very courteous in yielding; I propose to make only one further observation, and then I shall not again interrupt the Senator.

I said yesterday that I was quite willing that this resolution should go to the committee known as the lobby committee; and I have not changed my mind about that, if the Senator insists upon pressing the resolution. Personally I had hoped that he would withdraw the resolution. During my term of service in the Senate I have twice been called before committees of the Senate that was investigating itself. I believe I was on both occasions put on oath to give testimony that I had not been guilty of something that had been charged in the newspapers. Nothing came of those inquiries. We vindicated ourselves so far as giving personal testimony was concerned; and I am willing to go through that ordeal again if the Senator from Arkansas thinks it necessary.

Of course if two United States Senators have been bribed to influence the President of the United States, they could not possibly belong to my party, because members of my party are not supposed to have any influence at the White House on either national or international questions. So I do not think we on this side of the Chamber need have any apprehensions as to the result of an inquiry of this kind; but to my mind it does dignify newspaper reports that are without authority, and if we continue to pursue all such attacks that may be made upon the Senate we shall be kept very busy in the future.

Having said that much, personally I have no objection to the matter going to the lobby committee, which has been struggling with other questions. I suppose they have not yet reached a conclusion on any of them; and perhaps it will do no harm to give them a little additional employment. In my opinion, however, it will not result in satisfying the public mind any more than it is now satisfied. The public mind has been poisoned with the idea—and largely through newspaper statements that have had no substantial backing—that the Senate of the United States is a corrupt body. The Senator from Arkansas knows that is not so, as I know it is not so; but if it is desirable that we should halt our business to take up this inconsequential matter in this short session, I have no particular objection to it being done by the committee which the Senator from Arkansas has agreed the resolution shall go to. Having said that much, I shall say no more.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I do not regard it as an inconsequential matter. Under the rules of the Senate, as I understand them, it is a matter of the highest privilege. The Senator has stated that this body is in bad repute. I do not agree with that declaration, but I think it would be a serious blunder—

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I did not say that the body was in bad repute. I said that the public mind had been poisoned with the idea—

Mr. ROBINSON. And regarded the Senate as corrupt—

Mr. GALLINGER. The public mind had been taught to a certain extent by unauthorized newspaper interviews and statements that such is the fact. As I said, the Senator knows it is not so; I know it is not so; and I think the intelligence of the country knows it is not so.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the Senator has said that he thinks no one upon the other side of the Chamber would be affected by the investigation. I feel sure that the same is true of this side, and I think it proper to say so. There is no man, no matter how long he may have served in this body, who has a higher regard for the traditions and for the reputation of the Senate than have I. However inefficient and however ill considered my action here may be, I know that this body has been in the past—and I hope it may prove to be more effective in the future—a bulwark against oppression and a power for good. I think that, in order to accomplish that end, it must protect its good name when it is brought in question by specific declarations of this character.

The time has come when magazines and newspapers should quit printing charges of this sort unless they are willing to produce the evidence upon which the charges are based. There is nothing more detrimental to the public service than bringing into ill repute the good name of public officers. I know what it is for an officer to have his good name traduced; I know what it is to fight on the defensive. Here is a statement which charges that the records of a foreign Government show that a sum of money was paid to two United States Senators, and that further investigation developed that apparently Zubaran had informed Carranza that it was necessary to employ "financial stimulus" in order to render it certain that President Wilson would not recede from his expressed determination to withdraw the American troops on November 23.

It would be a matter of little difficulty for any committee of this body, or for the Senate acting for itself, to ascertain the source of and the responsibility for that statement. If untrue, as we believe it to be untrue, then it ought to be repudiated, in order that the public may not misconstrue the failure of the Senate to contradict a statement of that sort when it has been made in a responsible newspaper.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Just upon the practical side of the question, I should like to ask the Senator how an investigation of this sort would determine whether or not the books of the Mexican treasury show that money was used for the purpose alleged or for any other purpose? We have, of course, no access to those books, and probably the proposed committee would be denied access to the books, and very properly so.

So far as what any man may say those books contain is concerned, the Senator is too good a lawyer, of course, to consider that that would be any evidence either before an investigating committee or anywhere else.

Mr. ROBINSON. Oh, to be sure, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. So I am rather inquiring as to the efficacy of an investigation of this sort, when you are met at the very threshold with the legal fact that you can not determine whether or not there is any basis for the statement.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I do not find the difficulty that is suggested by the learned Senator from Wyoming to be insurmountable at all. The clear implication is that in the evacuation of the City of Mexico the Carranzista forces have left behind a part of the records of the government; that these fell into the hands of the Villatistas, and that it is from this source that the imputation comes. The Villa government itself would have to produce—it could not refuse to produce—the books, if such books are in existence.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What is that last statement the Senator made, please?

Mr. ROBINSON. Those who claim to possess the books, the Villa government, would in good faith feel compelled to produce them, having authorized the statement, if it has authorized the statement, or else disavow it. If it disavows it, if it declares that it has no such records in its possession—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Why, Mr. President, I am surprised that the Senator from Arkansas should say that there is any authority under the Senate of the United States or under the judicial power of the United States to go into a foreign country and compel the production of documentary evidence.

Mr. ROBINSON. I did not say anything of the kind. The Senator may have inferred it—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; I asked the question twice over.

Mr. ROBINSON. Just a moment—the Senator may have inferred it from my statement, but I did not intend to say that. The resolution as originally drawn by me gave the special committee authority to visit Mexico and take testimony. If this resolution goes to the lobby committee, the committee can make such investigation as it desires and can report a resolution giving itself additional authority if it is necessary and can go to Mexico or can send a messenger there for the purpose of inspecting the books. There is no difficulty about the practical feature of it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator misapprehends my suggestion. We could send the committee to Mexico if we had money enough in our contingent fund, but I assert here that there is no power under the Senate of the United States or under the judicial power of the United States to compel the Government of Mexico to disclose what is upon its records.

Mr. ROBINSON. Certainly not; and if the Senator inferred from anything I said that this Government or that any committee—

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON. Just a moment—that any committee of the Senate could compel the Government of Mexico or any government, either de facto or de jure, existing in Mexico to do anything, he certainly misinterpreted my statement, but the committee could investigate in its own way and reach a conclusion itself, using all available sources of information, and report to the Senate and to the country whether there was any foundation for the charge.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I read this article in the Washington Post yesterday morning. It purports to be a dispatch from the City of Mexico and states that certain things appear on some records belonging to the Carranza provisional government. I not only do not know of any means by which the committee could have access to those books if they could be found—I have not any idea, of course, where they are now; whether they are in the City of Mexico or in Vera Cruz—but, in addition to that, I want to say to my friend that after the committee got there and found, if we can presume that they should find, an entry on the books laid before the committee such as is detailed in the dispatch in the Post, that would not be any proof except to this extent, that \$75,000 had been sent to a gentleman here by the name of Zubaran, representing the Carranza government. Zubaran is the only man that I have ever heard mentioned who knows what he did with the \$75,000, if he got it. I saw in the papers yesterday afternoon, or possibly this morning, a very emphatic and somewhat heated disavowal on the part of Zubaran. He said that the thing was not only untrue, but that it was a silly lie. It seems to me we could well leave the whole subject at that point.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Wyoming, both of whom are eminent lawyers, have suggested a difficulty which is not dissimilar to that which arises in every lawsuit that has been tried involving subjects of this character. The question as to the manner of obtaining evidence would, of course, devolve upon the committee making the investigation. If the Senator wants to say, because he thinks there will be difficulty in arriving at the truth of the matter, that no investigation should be made, good and well; that is upon his own responsibility. I say that if a committee of this body, charged by the Senate with responsibility, makes the investigation and does its duty in regard to it, and makes a report to the Senate, its findings will be in law and in fact persuasive, if not conclusive, as to the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the charge. The objection that it would be difficult to prove that a United States Senator took a bribe is an objection that has arisen in every bribery case since government began. We know here that no one in this body would accept a bribe, but the public does not know it.

Mr. LODGE. They will not know it as the result of an investigation, then.

Mr. ROBINSON. It may be true, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, that they will never know it, or that they will not know it after this resolution has been passed. I can not remain indifferent, I can not take the view of it that some of you do, though it may be that if I had served in this body as long as you I would have been as indifferent to the circumstances as some of you manifest yourselves.

Here is a statement which is a reflection on every Senator, by reason of the fact that it charges corruption and dishonesty against two Members, and specifically states that those two Members are unknown. Now, the matter has resolved itself

into this: The opposition to the resolution object to it for two reasons. First, it is dignifying a charge for which they say there is no foundation; second, if the resolution passes it will accomplish nothing, because the proof can not be obtained.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the Senator is assuming that I am opposing his resolution. I simply make an inquiry for the purpose of securing information.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator declares that he is supporting the resolution, I accept his statement, of course; but I do not think anyone who heard his inquiry would doubt his attitude at that moment concerning the resolution.

Mr. President, I think I have consumed all the time on this subject that I should take. I am willing that the Senate shall vote upon the matter. If the Senator from Utah persists in his suggestion that a motion be made to lay the resolution upon the table, and if the Senate thinks the resolution should go upon the table, the responsibility is with the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think we have already given a great deal more attention to this matter than it deserves. Here comes a wandering story out of the whirlpool of disorder and anarchy which exists in Mexico, and now in Mexico City. It is a story evidently coming from one faction directed against another faction, with a view, probably, of injuring it. The entry on the books, according to this anonymous statement, is that it was "extraordinary diplomatic expenses" for which this money was spent.

Even if we started on this investigation, how could we possibly find out about the matter? Mexico is not bound to open her books to us. I do not know at this moment who is the government in Mexico. There are one or two presidents going on there; there are two or three governments going on there. The President of the United States, in the very interesting message which we have just heard, omitted to say anything about the Mexican situation. He did not congratulate the country on the success of our policy there, and he did not even tell us who constituted the Mexican Government at this moment. Are we going to send a subcommittee of the Senate down to Mexico City to ask them the truth about this vague, wandering newspaper dispatch?

Why, Mr. President, it seems to me that our own self-respect ought to lead us to treat this thing with perfect contempt. I do not think the Senate or any Senator in it needs the protection of an investigation against such stuff as that. Certainly there is not one of us that needs it, and surely the Senate does not need it. I think the Senate can afford to treat the thing with the silence and indifference which it deserves; and I regret that the Senator from Arkansas, whose motives and intentions I thoroughly appreciate, should have brought it before us at all. I think the best way is to lay it on the table, and get rid of it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, just a word.

I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that in the article itself doubts are expressed as to whether there is anything in the charge, for the last paragraph of the article says:

Doubts are held here—

That is, in Mexico City—

as to whether the money ever was paid to Senators, as alleged. It is quite possible the entry might have been made on the books and the story concocted to account for the diverting of the sum in other directions, although the treasury employees who were connected with Carranza's administration insist that the money was cabled to Zubaran to be used in influence Senators.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Does not the Senator from Utah think that if a committee of the Senate investigated the charge and found that statement to be true it would be more persuasive and more nearly conclusive than a suggestion made in the same article carrying the imputation? Of course we all know that it is possible; everybody knows that a thing is possible until one has been tried in court and found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Many possibilities exist from a legal standpoint.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not believe there was ever such an entry made. I do not believe there was ever such a book in existence. I do not believe a committee can possibly find the man who sent the telegram. I do not believe anything will come from an investigation except simply a report stating that there is nothing whatever in it; and I believe every Senator and every newspaper man and every other man in the country who might read the article would come to that conclusion without an investigation of any kind.

I want to say, as far as I am personally concerned, that I need no protection from such newspaper articles. I do not believe the Senator from Arkansas needs any. I am sure he does not. I am sure no Senator in this body needs it, and I

think it is magnifying a newspaper report beyond all reason. We can select such reports every morning if we desire to do so and have investigations made, and we could, if desired, have committees of the Senate do nothing else but investigate such ridiculous, untruthful reports as this, and shown to be such upon its face. I therefore move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, before that is done I wish to say one word.

I hope the Senator will not press his motion to lay the resolution on the table. I shall vote against it if he does, although I am in no sense in sympathy with the resolution. I am sorry it was brought in; but when it comes from a Senator of such conservative feeling and judgment and for whom I have such high respect as the Senator from Arkansas, if a Senator of his standing has seen fit to bring it before the Senate I should not like simply to brush it aside in that way.

I have no objection, since the resolution is here, and I am inclined to think, perhaps, it is better since it is here to let it go to a committee. The only thing the committee can do under this resolution will be to make an investigation which entails no expense on the Senate fund. The resolution does not provide for an expense. If it did, it would have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and it was stated, when that view of the matter was before the Senate a short time ago, that the resolution would not have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the reason that it carried no expense with it.

What I wish to say, Mr. President, is this: If the committee cares to bring Mr. Zubaran or anybody else before it and examine him and receive statements from him, let it be done. If it will better satisfy any Senator here, if one Senator here wishes it, let him be satisfied in that respect. If, however, at any time it is to entail large expense on the Treasury, if it is to result in sending a committee, at the public expense, on a sort of excursion into Mexico to make a waterhaul and return nothing to the Senate, I am not in favor of it.

Of course if the investigation made here by the committee, without expense, should develop something that indicated that some Senators had been corrupted, I would be willing then to spend any amount of money to carry it to the utmost limit. I am satisfied, however, that such investigation as can be made here and will be made will show in itself how empty this charge is; and I have no objection to that sort of investigation being held if it at all satisfies the wishes and judgment of any Senator here.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I wish to make a suggestion just in this connection.

This resolution has been offered and is before the Senate. It does not seem to me that it ought to be disposed of by having it laid on the table. As the Senator from Arkansas has pointed out—and I think that is quite a material and important point to make—this article, published in the Washington Post, a great daily newspaper of tremendous influence throughout the country, is unquestionably quoted by the press from one end of the country to the other, at least to some extent.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. FLETCHER. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. I really feel that the Senate has taken all the time it ought to take upon this question.

Mr. FLETCHER. I only want about 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. SMOOT. Just a moment, and then perhaps the Senator will not want to say anything further upon it. The reason why I intended to ask that the resolution should be laid on the table was to show my utter contempt for a report like this being noticed by the Senate; but as long as there is one Senator who feels that it ought to be investigated, for his sake—

Mr. ROBINSON. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. SMOOT. Or for the Senate's sake, I certainly shall not insist upon taking that course.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator from Florida yield to me briefly?

Mr. FLETCHER. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. Therefore I shall not make the motion, and the resolution can go to the committee as far as I am concerned.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, in good humor, I do not quite appreciate the suggestions of the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Utah in their last two statements. Upon my personal responsibility and official responsibility as a Senator I introduced this resolution. I have stated the reasons I think the Senate ought to take action concerning it. I make no apology to anyone for the action which I have taken or which I shall take concerning the matter, and I want Senators

to do as I have done and am doing—stand upon their own responsibility. I prefer a vote now upon the motion which the Senator from Utah has indicated his purpose to make, but which, after debate, it appears he has not the courage to make.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator desires that, of course I shall do it. It was out of respect for the opinion of the Senator—

Mr. ROBINSON. Oh, I am not sensitive. If the Senate takes the view that it ought to take no notice of this charge, if it can afford to take that action, then let us vote on the Senator's motion to table the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. All I wanted the Senator to know was that my suggestion was not because I had changed my mind in the least about the matter, but it was made out of the respect I have for the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON. I want to say further that if this investigation is to be made I want it to be a frank and full investigation, in order that it may justify public confidence in the report which the committee may make. I am not introducing the resolution or supporting it on the theory that it will be an entire whitewash. If the charge is unfounded, as I apprehend it is, I want the conclusion of the committee to that effect to be based upon such evidence that I can justify it and that others can justify it.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply want to say to the Senator—and I ask the pardon of the Senator from Florida for interrupting him—that, as far as I am concerned, if we are going to have an investigation, we ought to have a thorough one or it will be a perfect farce. There is not a cent of money appropriated by this resolution to secure any information at all, and I submit that nothing can come from this kind of an investigation. It will be a farce, pure and simple.

I wish to say that I would not have interrupted the Senator from Florida, but I thought, of course, I would hasten matters and pay due deference to the wishes of the Senators here by simply saying that I was not going to make the motion to lay the resolution on the table; but now that the Senator from Arkansas desires it, I shall make that motion as soon as the Senator from Florida concludes.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have no disposition to take up any unnecessary time. In fact, I have made no observations before on this question, and I desire to submit just a few remarks in connection with what has been said.

Some one has said, "Give me the right to prepare the headlines for the newspaper, and you may write the article in any way you see fit." There is not any question but that nine-tenths of the people of this country ordinarily do not get beyond the headlines in reading newspapers, and the headline plays a very important part, it seems to me, in this publication. The headline is:

Seventy-five thousand dollars paid United States Senators by Carranza to have troops quit Vera Cruz—

Then the very insignificant part of the headline appears—says report.

But the people throughout the country will read the headline and perhaps go no further. They will not learn that it is a purported cablegram from some irresponsible party connected with some irresponsible organization in some remote country to which we have not usual access; but the statement is made emphatically in this article, with such specification that it seems to me we can not ignore it, that the records in Mexico City show that there was sent to the agent in Washington of the Carranza interests down there \$75,000 for extraordinary diplomatic expenses.

Let us assume—and the committee can assume—to begin with, without sending any special committee to Mexico, which is wholly unnecessary, that the records down there do show precisely what it is stated here they show; there is a party here in Washington, so the article says, by the name of Rafael Zubaran, chief of the Carranzista junta, who is said to have asked for this expenditure, to have called for this money, to have received the money, and to have disbursed it. It can not be a very expensive proposition to call Mr. Zubaran before the committee here and ascertain whether that is true or not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida will pause. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, under Rule VIII of the Senate, the resolution will go to the calendar; and unless other disposition is made of business, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII.

Mr. LODGE. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order. Regular order!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The calendar is the regular order.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the regular order is called for, of course I take it, objection is made to discussing the resolution further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was imperative on the Chair when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, to state what disposition was made of the resolution under the rules of the Senate.

THE CALENDAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first bill on the calendar will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative bureau of the Library of Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will go over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease certain public lands to the Republic Coal Co., a corporation, was announced as the next business on the calendar.

Mr. GRONNA. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will go over.

The bill (S. 2242) making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 9, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great Spirit, Heart of the universe, from which light and life and love are ever going out to Thy children, cleanse us from all unworthiness that we may receive abundantly and reflect that light, life, and love wheresoever we are called to act in the affairs of men; that we may be profitable servants, worthy of the trust reposed in us and stand approved in the light of Heaven and in the hearts of our fellow men; that our harvest may be rich in the fruits of righteousness after the similitude of Him who taught us the way and the truth and the life. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution: Senate resolution 493.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President, to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral of the deceased at Potsdam, N. Y.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, the Vice President had appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate under the second resolution Mr. ROOT, Mr. O'GORMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. SAULSBURY.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was organized and ready to receive any communication that he might desire to make to it have performed their duty, and the President directs them to report to the House that he desires to be present and deliver his message to Congress at the hour appointed by the House this morning.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. HAWLEY was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Amos Dahuff (H. R. 9157, 63d Cong.), no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. L'ENGLE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. KONOP, for three weeks, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. SELDOMBRIDGE, until December 21, on account of illness in his family.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that these requests ought to date back to yesterday. They were on the Speaker's desk, but after the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] offered the resolution about his colleague the Chair did not feel disposed to break in on it.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE (H. DOC. NO. 1204).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Clerk of the House, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered printed.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 666.

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session, provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit:

Committee on Education.
Committee on Mines and Mining.
Committee on Railways and Canals.
Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.
Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk).
Committee on the Judiciary (additional assistant clerk).
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

Mr. MANN. Is this the usual assignment?

Mr. LLOYD. It is the usual assignment—the same as the last session of Congress.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri sends up another privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 667.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings each be allowed a clerk at the rate of \$125 per month; that the Committee on Rules be allowed an assistant clerk at the rate of \$100 per month; and that the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers be allowed a messenger at the rate of \$60 per month during the third session of the Sixty-third Congress, the salaries of said clerks, assistant clerk, and messenger to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, all these positions were provided for in the last session of Congress excepting one. We provide in this resolution for an assistant clerk to the Committee on Rules, in addition to the clerk which the committee now has, at a salary of \$100 per month during the present session. That committee has an extraordinary amount of work, and on account of the Gardner resolution, the Hobson resolution, the woman's suffrage resolution, and numerous important matters before it they have been swamped with correspondence, and they insist that it is necessary to have additional help.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. I will.

Mr. MANN. I take it that all of these matters will be disposed of at an early date. This session of Congress is likely to devote most of its time to the appropriation bills and not to reports from the Committee on Rules. Now, what is the necessity for giving the Committee on Rules, which is likely to have less to do in this session than last session, an extra clerk?

Mr. HENRY. If the gentleman will allow me, I desire to state that we needed an extra clerk last session, and frequently I paid the expense out of my own pocket, and even after we dispose of the Gardner resolution, the woman's suffrage amendment, and the Hobson national prohibition amend-